FIG. 1

$K=3, l=2$ convolutionol encoder

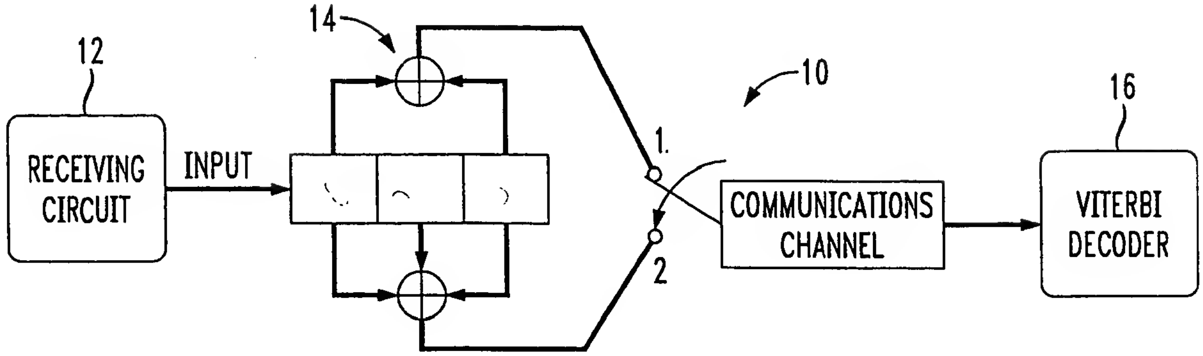

FIG. 2

Trellis for ordinary convolutional code

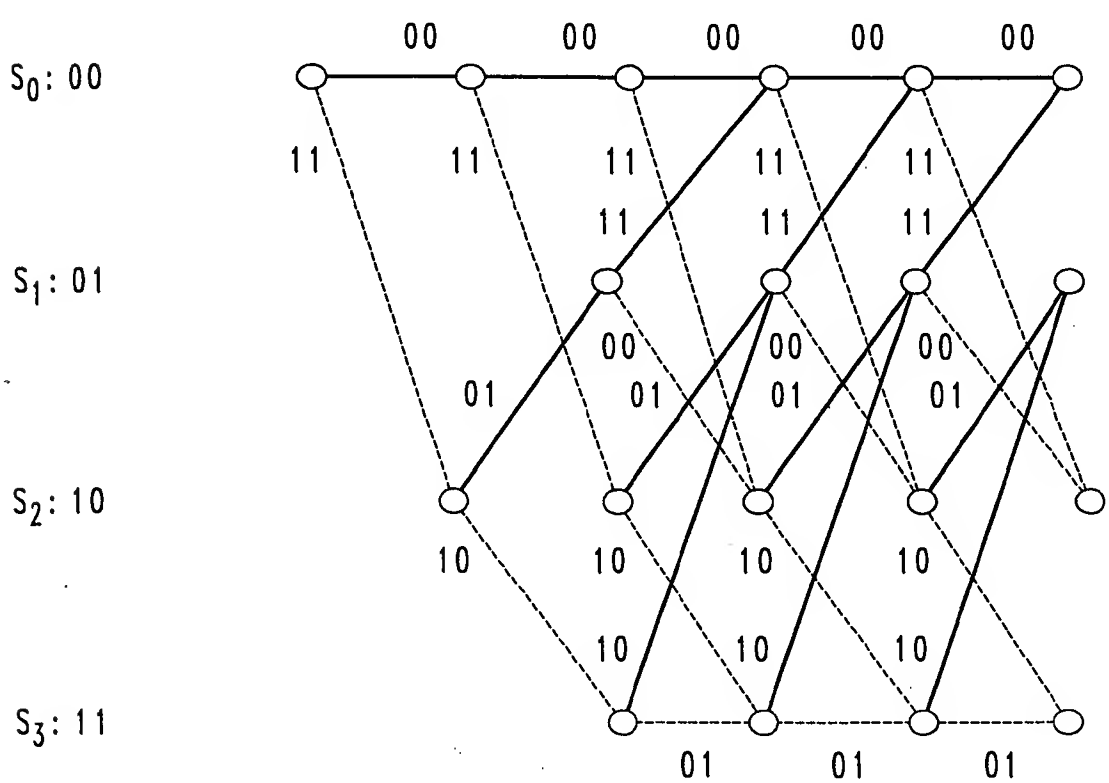

FIG. 3

Inserting zero at the first position periodically

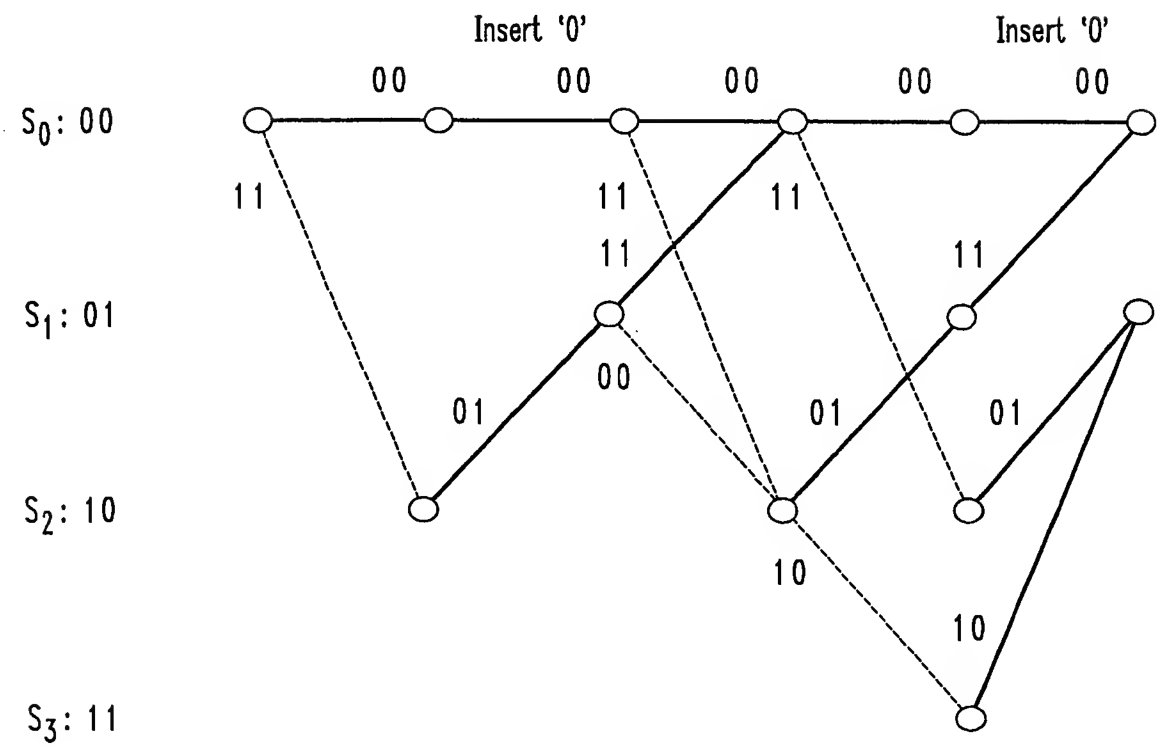

FIG. 4

Insert zero at the second position periodically

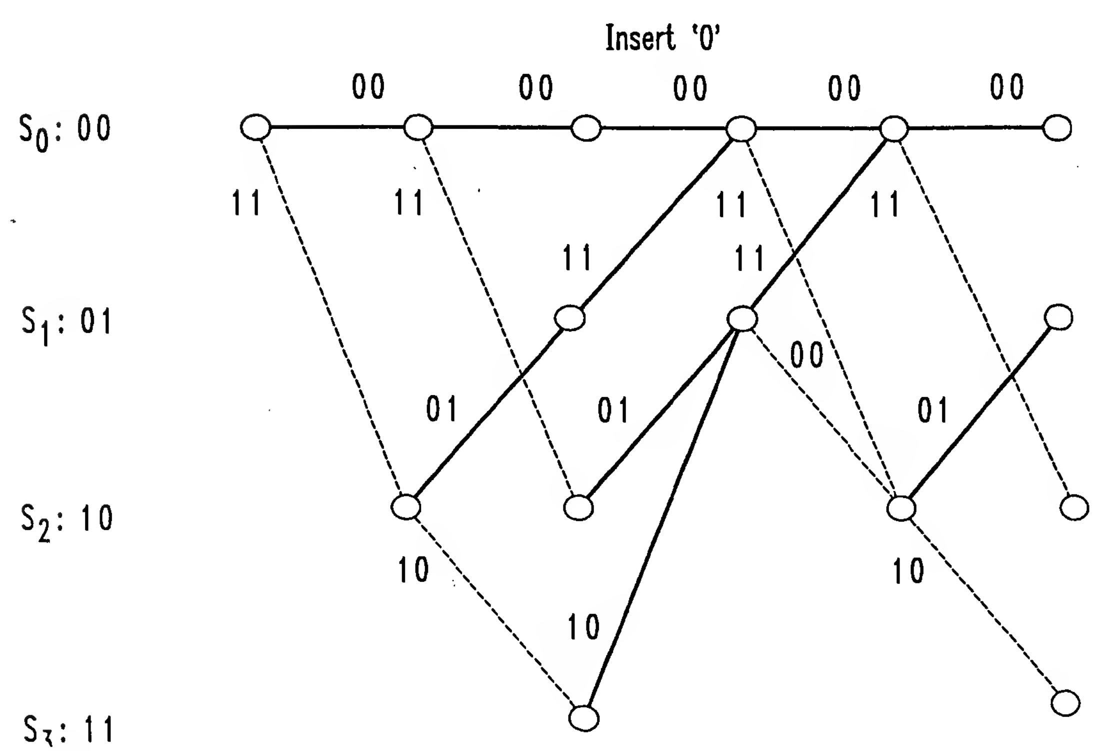

FIG. 5

Generator Matrix

Let

$$C^{(j)} = X^{(j)}G, \quad j = 1, 2, \ldots, K-1, \qquad (1)$$

where $X^{(j)} = [1, x_1, \ldots, x_{j-1}, 0, x_{j+1}, \ldots]$, $x_{tK+j} = 0, t = 0,1, \ldots$, G is the Toeplitz block matrix

$$G = [\vec{g}_{i-j}]_{i,j=0,1,\ldots.}$$

with 1 x K sub-blocks

$$\vec{g}_i = \begin{cases} [g_{1,i}, g_{2,i}, \ldots, g_{l,i}], & i = 0,1, \ldots, m; \\ 0, & \text{others.} \end{cases}$$

FIG. 6

Gj Presentation

$$\begin{bmatrix} \vec{g}_0(t) & \vec{g}_1(t+1) & \cdots & \vec{g}_m(t+m) & \cdots \\ 0 & \vec{g}_0(t+1) & \cdots & \vec{g}_{m-1}(t+m) & \cdots \\ . & . & \cdots & . & \cdots \end{bmatrix},$$

FIG. 6A

$$\begin{aligned} & \phi_t\left(X_{t-K+2}^{t}\right) \\ = & \max_{X_0^{t-K+1}} M\left(X_0^t\right) \\ = & \max_{x_{t-K+1}} \left[L\left(X_{t-K+1}^{t}\right) + \phi_{t-1}\left(X_{t-K+1}^{t-1}\right)\right] \end{aligned}$$

FIG. 7A

DECODING

Step 1 Initialization: For $0 \leq t < K - 1$, starting from $\phi\left(X_{-K}^{-1}\right) = 0$ we calculate $\phi\left(X_{t-K+1}^{t}\right)$ for all possible combinations of X_0^t by (3).

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Step 2 Recursive forward algorithm at t:

If $t \neq K - 1 \pmod K$, we compute $\phi\left(X_{t-K+2}^{t}\right)$ by (3) and save

$$\tilde{x}_{t-K+1}\left(X_{t-K+2}^{t}\right) = \underset{x_{t-K+1}}{\arg\max}\left[L\left(X_{t-K+1}^{t}\right) + \phi\left(X_{t-K+1}^{t-1}\right)\right];(5)$$

otherwise we compute $\phi\left(X_{t-K+2}^{t}\right)$ by (4).

Go to Step 3.

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STEP 3

FIG. 7B

Step 3 Recursive backward algorithm at t:

If $t - D \neq K - 1 \pmod{K}$, starting from

$$\hat{X}_{t-K+2}^{t} = \underset{X_{t-K+2}^{t}}{\arg\max}\ \phi\left(X_{t-K+2}^{t}\right) \qquad (6)$$

we calculate $\hat{x}_k = \tilde{x}_k\left(\hat{X}_{k+1}^{k+K-1}\right)$, $k = t-K+1, t-K, t-K-1, \ldots$ until backward D symbols to find

$$\hat{x}_{t-D} = \tilde{x}_{t-D}\left(\hat{X}_{t-D+1}^{t-D+K-1}\right); \qquad (7)$$

otherwise $\hat{x}_{t-D} = 0$.

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T $\neq$ N, Back to Step 2

If $t = n$ go to Step 4; otherwise go to Step 2. 36

Step 4 Termination: Let $n \leq t < n + K - 2 = N$.

If $t \neq K - 1 \pmod{K}$, we compute $\phi\left(X_{t-K+2}^{t}\right)$ by (3) and save $\tilde{x}_{t-K+1}\left(X_{t-K+2}^{t}\right)$ by (5); otherwise we compute $\phi\left(X_{t-K+2}^{t}\right)$ by (4) and we do not need to save $\tilde{x}_{t-K+1}\left(X_{t-K+2}^{t}\right)$ since it must be zero.

Repeat this step until $t = N$, then go to Step 5.

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To Step 5

FIG. 7C

From Step 4

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Step 5 Recursive backward algorithm at the end: Starting from

$$\hat{x}_n = \arg\max_{x_n} \phi\left(\underbrace{0, \ldots, 0}_{K-2}, x_n\right),$$

we estimate x_t by

$$\hat{x}_t = \tilde{x}_t\left(\hat{X}_t^{t+K-2}\right), \quad t = n-1, n-2, \ldots, n-D.$$

FIG. 8

Code	Conv. Code	Conv. Zero Code
Code Rate	$\frac{T}{(T+K-1)l} \approx \frac{1}{l}$	$\frac{T}{Nl} \approx \frac{K-1}{Kl}$
Complexity	$\approx T(l+2)2^K$	$\approx \frac{K}{K-1}T(l+2)2^{K-1}$
Memory	$2^K D$	$2^{K-1}\left(D-\left[\frac{D}{K}\right]\right)$
Delay	D	D